



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

had taken ten hours to construct the nest with its hinged door, another spider having made a hole large enough to conceal itself in two hours. The method of digging was the same in the main as that described by the speaker for the tarantula. The young when they emerge at once build their own miniature nests, which are renewed every spring until they reach the full size. Based on his study of a Lycosid, the speaker had predicted that the enemy of the trap-door spider would be found to be a diurnal wasp. Dr. Davidson had established the fact that such is the case and that the attacking species is *Parapomphilis planatus* Fox.

Mr. H. C. Mercer made a report on his recent exploration of certain caves in Tennessee which he had been able to prosecute under the patronage of the University of Pennsylvania, mainly through the liberality of Dr. William Pepper. In Zirkel's cave, on Dumpling Creek, Jefferson county, Tennessee, crusts of breccia projected from the walls and hung from the roof. From this material the teeth of the tapir, peccary, etc., projected, while in the cave earth below were found bones, nuts, two pieces of Indian pottery and fragments of mica, probably indicating Indian cave burial. There were therefore two ages indicated: one ancient, by the breccia, and the other by the cave earth, comparatively recent. All the fossil remains belonged to the breccia and there was no association between them and the indications of human life.

Another cave, on the Tennessee river, under Lookout Mountain, Hamilton county, Tennessee, presented a floor of two layers, the black top one of three or three and a-half feet in thickness composed of Indian relics, and another of yellow earth containing a few animal remains, but no indication of human existence. *Mylodon* and *Tapirus* fragments found some time ago close to the bottom of the upper layer had probably been scraped up from the lower. Neither, therefore, did this cave present any certain data for the advancement of the date of man's antiquity. On the contrary, the evidence supported the belief that pleistocene or paleolithic man had not existed in that region.

On penetrating the forbidding entrance of Big Bone Cave, near Canby Fork River, Van

Buren county, Tennessee, he had found nine hundred feet in, the bones of *Megalonyx* still bearing articular cartilages. Fragments of torches were found beneath the sloth bones, probably buried by burrowing rats.

Prof. Edw. D. Cope commented on the fossil bones collected in the caves described by Mr. Mercer. The presence of cartilages on the *Megalonyx* bones indicated for them an age certainly not more remote than the existence of man on this continent. Other bones belonging to young individuals were larger than corresponding ones found at Port Kennedy, indicating the validity of the two species, *Megalonyx Wheatleyi* and *M. Jeffersonii*. Mr. Mercer had also collected remains of fifteen or twenty species of birds, six fishes, one batrachian, four tortoises, one rattlesnake and nineteen mammals. The special value of Mr. Mercer's careful work was commented on. The peccary is found in Zirkel's cave, although no trace of it appears in the Lookout Mountain cave. Several undescribed species were indicated.

EDW. J. NOLAN,
Recording Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.

Analytic Psychology. By G. F. STOUT. London, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. New York, Macmillan & Co. 1896. Vol. i. Pp. xv+289. Vol. ii. Pp. v+306.

A System of Medicine. By many writers. Edited by Thomas Clifford Allbutt. New York and London, Macmillan & Co. Vol. i. Pp. xxxix+978. \$5.00.

Der Lichtsinn augenloser Tiere. By DR. WILIBALD A. NAGEL. Jena, Gustav Fischer. 1896. Pp. 120. M. 2.40.

Familiar Trees and their Leaves. By F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS. New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1896. Pp. vi+320. \$1.75.

A Concise Hand-book of British Birds. By H. KIRKE SWAIN. London, John Weldon & Co. 1895. Pp. viii+210.

Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 44th meeting held at Springfield, Mass., August-September, 1895. Salem, published by the Permanent Secretary. 1896. Pp. cxix+414.